WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. ORBAT BASTERN,

WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPERSE FORWARDERS. CHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

orwarded with enfoty and dispatch to all accessible retions of the country. This Company has Agonetes in the principal railway towns in the MORTH, BAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NEW TORK, BOSTON, PHIL-ADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with see forwarding to the Canadas and to the British Pro-nees, and with steamship lines to Liverpoot, South-spiot, and Harre, and thosee by European corpresses all premisent communical towns in Orest British and all pressions commercial and a second of the Continuous of the Collaborium of Hours, Drafts and Bills made all accessible parts of the United States C. DUNK, Agent, Washington, D. C.

ADY'S NATIONAL PHOTO-785 BROADWAY, Searly opposite Grass Church

Mr. Brady has on view and for sale at his Gallery, PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

of both services, who have distinguished themselves in the late war. The sizes vary from cords de visite to on to his varied assortment of likense

COLLECTION OF VIEWS imost every point made historie in the reseast con-which it may be presumed with be valued by not r those more immediately concerned, but their ads, as momentoes of the trials through which the on has just passed.

r. Brady always pays considerable attention to

repying.
The new style of PORTRAITS IN PORCELAIN has been brought by Mr. Brady to perfection app. of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON Au ust 10, 1966.
On the petition of John R. Modit, of Chales, Massachusetts, formerly of Pique, Ohio, praying for the extension of a paint granted to kim on the 50th day of November, 1532, for an improvement in Oran Separators, and relevated on the 17th day of May, 1509. In three divisions, 4, 8, and C, numbered respectively 715, 716, and 17t, this petition being for the extension of each patent, which takes place on the Solth day of November, 1560.

The second Modification of the Solth Control of the

or size with a rules of the office, which will be furobligate on applications and other papers, relied upon as testimory, must be filed in the office thesely days before the
day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within few days
after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Rerunticax as and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.,
and is the Journal, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week
for three accessaive weeks; the first of raid publications
to be at least starty days previous to the day of hearing.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy,
and send they bille to the Patent Office with a payer
containing this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PAYERS OFFICE,
WASHISTON, AQ. \$, 1806.
On the petition of Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, ind., praying for the extension of a patenigrated to him the 5th day of November, 1805, for an improvement is Mode of Threwing Shuttles in Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes piece on the 8th day of November 1908, and at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the EM day of October next, at 18 o'clock m; and all persons are nuitled to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said putition ought not to be granted.

Fersons opposing the existence are required to file in the Patent Office on MONDAY, the EM day of October next, at 18 o'clock m; and all persons are nuitled to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said putition ought not to be granted.

Fersons opposing the existence on the relative of the internal test of the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in all lectimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and frangulated in secondance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office thereity days hefore the day of the paper of the paper of the said the Patentian of the filed term, Richmond, Ind., once a week for three ancessive weeks; the first of said quiblections to he at ineast stay days previous of the day of hearing.

P. S.—Editors of the showe papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing the notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Wasturous, Aug. B. 1866.
On the petition of Stephen C. Mondal, of Richmond,
Ind., and Obed King and Erra King, of Salem, Iowa,
Praying for the extension of a patent granted to them
on the 9th day of November, 1863, for an improvement
in Hand Loone, for seven years from the expiration of
sale patent, which takes place on the 9th day of November, 1863. said patent, which three pune we have a server when the patent.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAT, the 22d day of October next, at 12 feelock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the sciencion are required to die in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least towardy days before the day of hearing which is the patent of the p

the Faient Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least theory days before the day of bearing; all testimony field by either party, to be used at the statement of the office, which will be furnished on application of the office, which will be furnished on application of the office, which will be furnished on application of the office of the of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

United Status Parass Corrios,

On the petition of Washintron, hept. 10, 1866.

Mass., and Strate Dutcher, and W. Dutcher, of Militade,

Mass., and Strate Dutcher, and W. Dutcher, of Militade,

Mass., and Strate Dutcher, and W. Dutcher, of Militade,

Mass., and Strate Dutcher, and W. Dutcher, of Militade,

Militade, and Militade, and Militade, and the pro
there is the strategy of t

all testimony fined by white many no is used at the starty, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be field in the office feering days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within iese days offer filing the itestimony.

Ordered, also, that this motive be published in the Regulacian and the fractiogener. We subliquion, D. C., and for three ancoressive weeks; the first of and publications to be at least sixty days previous to the duplications to be at least sixty days previous to the duplications to be at least sixty days previous to the duplications of the above papers will please copy, and send their bilts to the Palent Gene with a paper containing this sortice.

N. H. MILLER,

JUSTICE OF THE PRACE,

OFFICE, NO. 511 SINTH STREET WEST,

Near Feansylvania avenue,

fould respectfully inform his friends and the public socrally that he is now attending to all legal business,

to he a duminisatering the Annesty, as well as all other state,

brawing Leases, Deeds, Wills, Fower of Attorney,

and Spains, Ac. 48.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

THE RABBIT OF THE WALL.

ered with the frosts of time." Who, while read

He emilingly accenting.
They gather round his chair;
How, grandma, you hold Johns:
Don't let the enadle fare.
So speaking, from his fingers
lie threw a shadow tail,
That seems the moment after

The children shout with laughter,
The aprear loader grows;
Even greaten checker faintly,
And Johany chirps and sows.
There so "a was glied painting.
Hung up is lordly half,
Gave half the simple pleasure
Of this rabbit on the wail.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

CAPITAL PARY 0000

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. DASH CAPITALONE MILLION DOLLAR

IF PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN GOLD, LOSSES WIL BE PAID IN GOLD. BE PAID IN GOLD.

The assured receive 75 per cent, of the not profit without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, that option, a tiberel discount upon the prunium.
All leesee equinably adjusted and promptly paid.
Berly Dividend, designed January 23, 1888,

TWENTY-PIVE PER CENT JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 24 Vice Pres't

HEMRY H. PORTER, Secretary.
OHARLES KING, Agent,
Room No. 4, Washington Building,
7-1y Cor. Pennsylvania av. and Sevenih atreet HOTELS.

WILLARDS' HOTEL, SYEM, CHADWICK & CO., PROPRIETORS, CORNER PANN. AVE. AND POURTERETH STREET WASHINGTON CITY. EXT-10

HOFFMAN HOUSE,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF TWENTY-PIPTH STREET BAW TORE CITY. MITCHELL, READ, AND WALL,

PROPRIETORS. the best American and European Hotels. It combin

table embraces every variety and delicacy afforded b the American markets, in their season. VARD H. LANDS,

possibly devise and produce. The bill of fare for the

BLACK, LAMON & CO., COURSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT,

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES OF CONGRES. OFFICE, 466 FOURTEENTH STREET, Directly Opposite Willards' Hotel. C WHITE'S

C W H I T E 'S

CONFECTIONENT AND IGEOREAN ESTABLISHMEN
AND LAN SHAPPIRLD'S)

NO. 286 Birth sirech, belween G and H streete.
Mr. W FITE respectfully suggests to Familiee, that he conference of the conference of

IGE CREAM, of his own manufacture. His terms are most moders, WRDDIN'18, FAIRS, BALLS, &s., for-rained with the best article, at the shortest notice. We solistif from the public scall, having every condance in our ability to give active asisfaction. H. S.—The location is one of the best, and the Saloon the finest in the city, and the proprietor is determined to make it a first-class house by sultivating none other than the best patrons.

The description of the conduction of t

R E W A R D.

MARKED DOWN MARKED DOWN MARKED DOWN

TWENTT-PIVE PER CEST. LESS THAN COST. TWENTT-PIVE PER CEST. LESS THAN COST. TWENTT-PIVE PER CEST. LESS THAN COST.

The goods must be sold within the next sixty days, regardless of cost. We mean what we say. Come and see for yourselves before purchasing. J. H. SMITH, 460 Seventh st., opposite Post Office,
seld-1y

Washington, D. C.

SHAFFIELD & CO.'S
CONVENTIONARY

ICE CREAM SALOON,
No. 800 Eleventh street,
Between K street and Massachuseits avenue,
Waszisuroz, D. C.

Between a street and measurements are autoMr. JOHEPH H. SHAYFIELD having retried from
his late customers and the public that, having been or
his late customers and the public that, having been or
pears associated with him to business at he old stand,
Mr. 556 Sixth street, they are prepared to furnish a
superior article of
CONFECTIONERY AND IGE CREAM
equal is quality to that for ababed by Mr. Shadield, and
which has been so fully appreciated by the best families
of Washington and Goognows.
It are the street of the street of the street of the street
will tend to graiffy the wants of their sustomers.
Vary respectfuly, J. A. BILAFFIELD & CO.,
Between K street and Measurements avenue,
jels-3m
Washington, D. C.

COLLE WEAR AND IMPARED DEVE

THE WEAK AND IMPAIRED EYE.



resely by

FRANKLIN & CO...

Scientific and Fractical Opticians, 544 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfic and Thirteenth streets, north std., 1805, in the name of Spacer, Wilsy, and was std., 1805 or Visito, and Fractical Machines. Therefore, and was trained February is, 1886, 1 lecumber 23, 1886.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OFFICIAL.

WAS DEPARMENT,
ADJURANT GENERAL'S DEPICIO,
WASHINGTON, SEQUENCE 10, 1806.

RULES AND REQUILATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT
OF SOUTHES INDEX THE ACT TO EQUALIZE
BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 26, 1806.
All applications shall be filed within the period of
alx months, from the lat day of Ostober, 1806, and before cary payments are made, shall be classified by
regiments, battallons, or other separate organizations,
and no application filed after that period shall be setlied until the former shall have been paid.

fore any payments are made, shall be discussed of regiments, battallons, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be seitled until i be former shall have been paid.

2. Ho application shall be enteristized unless accompanied by the original dischafge of the solider, and the farther affidavit that he has not received, nor is be entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the set of July 20th, 1996, more than \$400 bounty for any and a 1 millitary service rendered by him during the lais rebellion, over and above the amount thereis slaimed.

2. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this set, from surviving solidars, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heitr of decased colders shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As coon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Faymaster Gameral shall take the necessary steps for their promy payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster Gameral shall take the necessary steps for their promy payment.

6. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster Gameral shall take the necessary steps for their promy payment.

6. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster Gameral shall take the necessary steps for their promy payment.

6. A register shall be leaselfed by regiments, de. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the of the crimas be allowed, the amount of bounty papes.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, and that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special p

ollowing classes: 1. Those who, after serving the full period of their

ation. 2. Those discharged during sullstment by way o

favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their callstment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their disc.

6. The heirs of those who have died since their disc. 5. The heirs of those who have died since their dis-

estitied to receive a housty of more than white room to United States.

7. The surriving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bariered, sold, satigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given way their final discharge papers, or any interest in the boarty provided by this or any other act of Congress.

8. The act of the Sish of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law major which these heirs received or were satisfied to receive the original bounty, and shorts certain shases, brothers and sisters of heirs that were satisfied to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the Eules and Regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Bertslary of War.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and an

The foregoing Rules and Regulati The foregoing Entire and Equitations of all concerned,
try the information and guidance of all concerned,
by order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Application of Discharge Soldies for applitional modernt.

State of — County of — ser.
On this — day of —, 186-, personally appeared aforesaid. —, of —, in the county of — and state of —, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his sign is year; that he is a resident of —, county of —, sit as of —, and that he is the identical — who was emilisted as a — in Company — of the — regiment of —, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a — ai —, on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in Company —, of the — regiment of —, to serve for the period of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a — in — on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he he is not the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he he is not the police of —, and that he he is not the police of —, and that he he is service of the United States as a ______ on the _____ day of _____, 16e, by reason of _____, and tha there is additional bounty of \$\infty\$— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866. And he does further deciars that he has not harizerd, sold, assigned, transferred, loaced, exchanged, or given away his flux discharge papers, or any interset in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is smitted to reserve any other or greater bounty than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to do not the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service readered by him during the rebot any and all sarvice rendered by him during the rebel n, and that he has never served otherwise than a

this claim to be sent to him at _____, county of _____ and State of ______.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me ______ and _____, of the county of _____ and State of ______, personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declare that they have been for ______ yars acquainted with _____, the above named applicant, who was a _____ in Gompany ____, of the _____ rayinsent of _____, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Signatures of mitnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of

In witness whereof I have bereanto set my hand and ficial seal, this — day of —, 166-[t. K] —, Clerk of the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Fo all whom it may convers:
Application having been made under the act of June
23d, 1859, for a release of the land warrants described
herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destreyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate or
warrant of like tenor will be lested, if no valid objection shall then appear?
No 33, 100, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March 3d, 1853, in the name of Tamor, widow of Velix
lenton, and was granted August 4, 1859. December 13, 1859, 1859, in the name of Tamor, widow of Velix
1865, 58, 281, 1859, its length under the self-owline
No. 3, 591, for 50 acres, issued under a self-owline
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under a self-owline
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under a self-owline
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acres, issued under with years
No. 3, 591, 1675 acr

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE

upon which the country is just entering is to be a risis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the searest interests of the United States Governmen and people. Having passed through the ordeal of he preservation of the Government shall be turned o bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has always battled for the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN still battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in all incerity that the friends of the Union which is our cause as against sectionalists of every name and

from every quarter_shall give us the encourage ment needed by every public journal. Situated as we are at the capital of the nation, and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining informs

sitizen, we shall confidently undertake to furnish printed in this or any other city. As we stood by ABRAHAN LINCOLN in the dark ours of the Republic we stand by his successor

Annua Jourson, to whom has been assigned the task of restoring to their proper relations the people lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of mastonation, and that he has the courses to abide by his convictions

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN published every morning, (except Sunday,) and THE WEEKLY every Friday morning.

TERMS_WEEKLY : The WERELY REPUBLICAN Is furnished at the

One copy sir months...... 1 00 Three copies one year

Twenty TERMS_DAILY.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is furnished to mail suboribers at the following rates: One copy, one year, \$8; one copy, six months, \$4; one copy

TO CLUBS eix months...... 11 25 three months..... 5 62 Money orders are preferred from all post offices

sauing them ; from other post offices the letter should be registered. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should be all sent at one time, or that they should

receive their papers at the same post office. Papers will be addressed singly to each member of a

We would urge our friends to proceed with the work of getting up clube immediately. Do not wait until the clubs are full, but forward the names s fast as they are obtained. Persons sending us a club of twenty subscribers

to the WEEKLY, and \$30, will be entitled to a extra copy, free.

By Specimen copies sent on application W. J. MURTAGH & CO.,

Washington, D. C. SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This popular Summer Resert will open for the receptors of visitors on the lat of JULY, and remain open intit the least of UTVHER.

Dr. Mutter, Professor of surgery in the Jeferson Dr. Mutter, Professor of surgery in the Jeferson Resident College, Philadelphia, from personal observations and them and the professor of the visiting the Springs persons will have an opportunity of seeing Fairias station, Manassas Junction, Warreston, Bull Run, Rapidan, Orange Court-House, Gorteston, Bull Run, Bull Run, Bull Ru

The following beautiful picture, drawn in beau-tiful colors by one who handles the "pencil of posey" with a master hand, will conjure up more than one bright memory of childhood's sunny hours in "hearts aged with care that beat beneath looks PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now asset The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the peat, revering the Constitution as it came to make the processors.

the Constitution as its esteration as more secred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hall with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unsitered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States parfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Miccoral College is a right recognised by the Constitution as abiding in every State and as a daty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress on the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who shall this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitution of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme to with the constitution of the United States and the laws and in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the Constitution of the United States and the States of the People thereof, and among the rights thur reserved to the States in experience and in the head of the Constitution of the States of the Follow for the States of the People thereof, and in preposing such amendments, whether hy Congr

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTER.
John T. Crowell, of New Jorsey, Chairman.
Maine. James Mann and A. A. Gould.
New Hampshire... Edmund Burks and E. S. Cut

New York.... Robert H. Pruyn and Samuel S ilden New Jersey Joseph T. Crowell and Theodor

Randali
Pennsylvania—J. M. Zulick and J. S. Biack.
Pennsylvania—J. S. Comegys and Edward S. Martin.
Maryland—Governor Swann and T. G. Pratt.
Virginia—James F. Johnson and Dr. E. C. Rob inson. West Virginia Daniel Lamb and John J. Jackorth Carolina Thomas S. Ashe and Joseph I

an. Florida—William Marvin and Wilkinson Call. Mississippi—W. L. Sharkey and George Ottes.

Alabama... W. H. Crenshaw and C. C. Huckabe.
Louisiana... Randail Hunt and Alfred Henning.
Arkanase... Lorence Gibson and A. H. Engrish.
Tenas... B. H. Epperson and John Hancock.
Tennessee... D.T. Patterson and William B.Cami

ell. Kentucky...R. II. Stanton and Hamilton Pope. Ohio...L. B. Campbell and George B. Snyth. Indiana...D. S. Geoding and Thomas Dowling. Illinois...John A. McCiernand and Jesse O. No

Michigan... Alfred Russell and Byson G. Stout. ins.
Minnesota_Hon. H. M. Rice and D. F. Norton
Wiscopsin_J. A. Noonan and S. A. Peaus.
Iows—George A. Parker and Wm. A. Chare.
Kansss—James A. McDowell and W. A. Tylon
California—Hon. Samuel Purdy and Joseph P

logs.

Nevada John Carmichael and Hon. G. B Hall.

Oragon James W. Nesmith and B. W. Bonham.

District of Columbia Josiah D. Hoover and J.

Blake. Blake.
Dakota...N. K. Armstrong and N. W. Winer.
Idabo...William H. Wallace and H. Cummins
Nebraska...Gen. H. H. Heath and Hon. J.

Morton.

Mendam Example Committee at Washington.

Obarles Knapp, of New Jersey. Chairman.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Maryland.

Hon. Chaires Mason, Love Sayles.

Ward H. Lamon, John F. Coyle, A. E. Perry,

Samuel Fowler, Col. James R. O'Beirne, Cornellius
Wendell, District of Columbia.

tion and ebemical analysis, placed these Springe as the most valuation of remedial agents in all diseases of an international property and the property of the fine of the property of the propert NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by Wij
J. Murraon & Co., Ho. 211 Hinth street, and is furnished
to subscribers (by carriers) at 70 cents per months.
Mail subscribers, St. 00 per ainsum \$6.00 for six
months; and \$2.00 for three months, fencariobly in ad-

Fire copies one year, \$55.00.
gle copies, 5 cents.
THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published overy Friday morning : One copy one year \$1.00; Three copies one year, \$0.00; Ton copies one year, \$0.00; Ton copies one year, \$15.00.

The Tax on Cotton—Opinion of Attorney General Stamberry.

Artours General Stamberry.

Artours General Stamberry.

Artours General Stamberry.

Bra: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th, requesting my opinion on the following points: "Whether the law imposing a tax on cotton, and providing for its collection, so cotton, and providing for its collection, so restricts the executive authority as to forbid the arranging of the cotton States into a single cotton district, for the purpose of collecting the tax on cotton, having reference to the cotton tax only, and without necesarily involving any change of districts which may be most convenient for the collection of other taxes."

I am clearly of opinion that such a conwithered with the freets of time." Who, while reading it, cannot see the happy group, feel like joining in the abouts of the delighted little ones, and kissing chirping, crowing Johnny?

The settings work is over,

The wrazing mean is done; stillness

The little children whiteper,

Then speak out one and all;

Come, father, make for Johnny

The ribbit on the wall.

other taxes."

I am clearly of opinion that such a consolidation of the cotton-growing States as is described by the terms of the foregoing inquiry into a single collection district, for the purpose of levying and collecting the duties imposed by the Internal Revenue issue upon cotton, cannot iswfully be effected by Executive authority under the existing provisions of these laws.

utive authority under the existing provisions of these laws.

The authority conferred upon the President by the act of June 30, 1864, section 7, to alter the respective collection districts, as the public interests may require, enables him only to modify, from time to time, as may be required, existing arrangements of the several districts designated by him, for the levying and collection of all the duties and taxes prescribed and imposed by the acts of Congress relating to internal revenue. By the original act of July 11, 1862, the President was empowered simply to divide respectively the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts.

Soon after the passage of this act a questioned the second of the second content of the second columbia into convenient collection districts.

United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts. Soon after the passage of this act a question arose as to the authority of the President to alter the arrangement of collection districts made and established by him in pursuance of this provision of law. That question was carefully considered by my predecessor, Attorney General Bates, who gave his opinion that the President, when he made the original division of the States into collection districts, exhausted his power in the premises. This was held on the general principle that where an act of Congress establishing a general system confers on the President the authority to do a specific act for the purpose of perfecting the means by which the system shall be carried into effect, the act of the President, when performed according to the terms of the statute, has all the validity and authority of the statute it self.—U.S. Opinion, Bates, A. G., p. 384.

This view of the law having been adopted by the Treasury Department, Congress was applied to for additional legislation conferring the authority, which was not contained in the original act. The seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly enacted to remedy the particular defect which was found to exist in the statute of 1862.

It is too clear to admit of doubt that "collection districts," within the reaening of the act, are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects of taxation are collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute.

lected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute.

These districts cannot be established or arranged with reference to the duties imposed on particular subjects. That is not the plan upon which the internal revenue laws proceed. Such an arrangement as is proposed in the memorials which you have submitted to me could not be carried into effect with the machinery established by the existing law for the collection of internal duties.

This is the fattening season. Warmblooded creatures of every grade, from the pig to the philosopher, gather flesh in the fail. In July and August much of us passes into the clouds. Mother Earth is depleted of her fluids by evaporation, and the exhalations of her children, mingled with her own, float upward and become part of the vaporous upholstery of the skies. Who can tell how much insensible perspiration glitters in a July rainbow or goes to the making up of a gorgoous August sunset! Granted the schoolboy theory, that whatever goes up necessarily comes down, a good deal of liquified humanity must fall in the summer showers. Sublimation as well as decomposition may "fit our clay to fertilize the soil." Viewed from this stand-point, the aphorism, "Flesh is grass," acquires a new meaning.

In September the air begins to be styptic, and by mid-October the sluices and escapepipes of the system are so far scaled that our substance no longer leaks away faster than it is produced. Then what we cat and drink perceptibly improves us. Hogarth's line of beauty rounds off our osseous angles, and we grow from week to week less Quixotic and more Falstaffian in outward seeming. By the close of the month, those of us who are not irremediably lean and flaccid have assumed a rotundity and solidity befitting the royal and jolly Anglo-Saxon race, and to which the delectable edible products of the which the delectable edible products of the season materially contribute.

Meats are in their savory prime in October, and sweetness of innumerable entrancing flavors is hived in the autumn fruits. The bovine sirloin is worthy of its knighthood, and the cervine saddle of its gastronomic fame. Coveys plump with the gleanings of the forest, wood-grouse full-fed on aromatic berries and wild grayes, pigeons crop-full of sweet acorns, gray sqirrels nutpampered, rabbits that have nibbled fatness from the Second clover, prairic chickens obses with the rich pickings of the grades of the gr effect with the machinery established by the existing law for the collection of internal duties.

The President has no power to appoint a special collector for the tax imposed on the particular article of cotton, nor could be designate any one of the district collectors as the officer who should proceed throughout the entire cotton territory and collect the tax on that article wherever found. The mischiefs of the present system complained of by the Chambers of Commerce of Mobile and New Orleans can oply be remedied by Congress. The act of July 13, 1866, to which reference is made by the memorialists, contains all the exceptional provisions as to the tax on cotton which Congress then deemed to be necessary, and those provisions, instead of giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seem to me wholly inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, &c., (Signed)

Henry Stanzers.

Attorney General.

The Massachusetts Factory Opera-tives.—Their Drendful Condition.

J. B. Ham, Esq., who has been appointed by Governor Bullock commissioner to inves-tigate the subject of the employment and ed-ucation of children in the factories of Massa-chusetta, addressed a citizens' meeting in Fall River last week in relation to this matter. River last week in relation to this matter, He stated that he had visited the mills of hesis is unadulterated wine. As one climbs the hill of life on the sunny side of grapes au natural are sufficiently refreshing, but after topping the summit a few bottles of fine old wine are not amiss to cheer one on the journey down the shadier path that tends toward the deviages value. that city, and had been kindly received by the proprietors, but he was serry to state that he had found a dreadful state of things that he had found a dreadful state of things—the condition of some of the operatives being as had, if not worse, than formerly existed among the slaves of the South. He spoke of the bad ventilation of some of the mills, the early age at which children were placed in the mills; their deplorable ignorance; their wages; the obligations of the mill-owners, and of the opposition of Catholic parents to have their children to enter Protestant schools. The speaker is in favor of reducing the hours of labor in the factories, and the establishment of reading rooms, and the enforcement of the law in regard to children working in factories. He thought that the condition of the operatives in Lowell was better than in other manufacturing cities. he darksome valley.

The fruiterers have little left in the way of table-peaches with which to tickle our epi-gastric sensibilities in October. The late gastric sensibilities in October. The late autumn specimens are for the most part pale and cadaverous, only fit to be embalmed in eau de vie, or incased in self-scaling sarcophagi, and deposited in domestic catacombs, there to abide until fruitless winter shall make them welcome at the family table. But the pear tribe, of which every member is a boune housely, water melons, which one is a bonne bouche; water melons, which one might fancy some unknown species of rose-haunting honey-gatherers had filled with gelid comb; cantelopes, hiding under a rough outside the pertuned soul of lusciousness; and all the nuts, including the delicious filbert, are in full perfection.

Said we not well that autumn was the fattening season? Who that has appetite and a stomach capable of assimilation would play the anchorite amid its dainties? You that have taken summer reefs in your gaber-dines prenar to let them out, so as to affording a person to let them out, so as to affording a person to let them out, so as to afford better than in other manufacturing cities.

bouche; water melons, which one

that have taken summer recess in your gaber-dines prepare to let them out, so as to afford space for an enlarged circumference. The fat of the land invites you to become em-bon point. It were an affront to a bounteous Providence not to cushion you salient points and become plump and cylindrical when Plenty's horn is attift and its outpourings so enrapturing to the inner man. But there is no need of exhortations to fall to. Tempta-tion has averad the feast, and as its sayout

The Canadian Chors.—The Montreal Grazette has lately printed very extensive detailed reports of the crop prospects in Canada, and, upon the statements published, concludes that very good crops would have been gathered throughout the Provinces had it not been for the unexampled weather of the past two months. Harvesting had begun in some quarters when rains set in, and the waters descended almost without intermission for six long weeks, followed by a cold waters descended atmost without intermis-sion for six long weeks, followed by a cold anap, that finished the disastrous work the rains began. The Gazette thinks that fully one-half the grain crop, and almost all the potato crop, have been destroyed in Lower Canada, whilst in Upper Canada the destruc-tion will reach almost to that extent. It con-siders that the damage done the crops is un-precedented. precedented.

DISTRACTIVE.—While funeral services were proceeding over the remains of a young female on Nashna street last Saturday, they were disturbed in a disgraceful manner by a gang of young rowdies. The coffin had to be taken out of the house under the protection of the police, and when the funeral procession started for the place of interment, it was followed by the crowd of graceless scamps, who hooted and yelled horribly.—Boston Commercial.